

## THE FRIENDS OF THE RED MAN.

### A Visit to the President and What was Said and Done.

The board of Indian commissioners and a delegation from the conference of the friends of the Indians, held at Mohonk lake, N. Y., last month, called on the President yesterday, with Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Upshaw, Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New York, reading an address to the President, embodying the views of the conference on the best method of improving the condition of the Indians; urging that the latter be treated fairly and honestly as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view of their ultimate citizenship, as advocated by the President's inaugural address. Mr. Brooks also recalled the words of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson in her death-bed letter to the President, in which she said: "I am dying happier for the belief that it is your hand that is destined to strike the first steady blow toward lifting the burden of infamy from our country, and righting the wrongs of the Indian race."

The questions Mr. Brooks said, which seemed to them to demand the most immediate attention are those relating to land and education, homes and families. He outlined the history of the seizure of Indian lands from the original settlements, and contended that the welfare of the Indians had always been a matter of secondary consideration. What is now needed, in regard to lands, he said, is severality and individuality, with the protection of law for persons and families. This would result in settlements, in homes, and land cultivation, and in that way make the Indian a self-supporting citizen, endowed with all the rights, privileges, and duties of citizenship. Most of the wars and disturbances among the Indians in the past 100 years were caused, said Mr. Brooks, by the seizure of their lands by white men and the want of law and power to protect the Indian in his own possessions. The proof of the ability of the Indian to work profitably for himself and for the government is found, said he, in the fact that those who are the most civilized now have under cultivation more than 230,000 acres of land, upon which in one year was raised 1,000,000 bushels of corn, 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, and nearly 1,000,000 bushels of oats and barley, besides 100,000 head of cattle, 1,000,000 sheep, 235,000 horses and mules, and 68,000 swine.

These figures, he said, do not include the products of 60,000 civilized Indians ready for territorial government. The speaker dwelt eloquently on the evil effects of the lack of laws to protect the Indians, and said they needed just what the white man has—the force of law in their behalf and the freedom of the ballot. To secure these ends it was urged that the tribal relations and reservations be abolished and the diffusion as speedily as possible of the Indian in the United States encouraged so that he may secure by association with his white brethren pure civilization and full citizenship.

"When this is done," said Mr. Brooks, "the civil magistrate will take the place of the soldiers and the money now paid to support an army will be more wisely expended in the peaceful pursuits of industry, in moral and mental education, and in the settlement of great public questions, which for a century or more have disturbed the peace of the nation at a cost of hundreds of millions in money and in countless numbers of lives. These and kindred questions," said the speaker, "are left to the President in the belief that it is possible by wise legislation and firm and humane administration to emancipate, naturalize, and Christianize those whom he has declared to be the 'wards of the nation,' and as such entitled to honest treatment with a view to ultimate citizenship."

Remarks were also made by Rev. Lyman Abbott, Mr. M. E. Gates, and Gen. Fisk, each of whom advocated the abolition of the present system of Indian reservations and favored the adoption of a policy in regard to them similar to that so successfully employed in the case of the colored population.

The President listened attentively to the speakers, and assured them of the deep interest he had in the Indian question. He reviewed, briefly, the many difficulties encountered in dealing with the question, which he acknowledged was a most important one, and said that the great trouble, to his mind, was as to the first practical step to be taken in improving the condition of the Indian. "Shall we," he said, "give them more schools and churches and agricultural implements for use on their reservations, or shall we deed them lands in severalty and leave them to their own resources?" One trouble he found was to get rid of the influences of the old chiefs. "Then again," he added, "if we leave the Indians to themselves and one becomes hungry, a loud cry goes up all over the country, that we are starving the Indians. How are we to get the Indians to mingle with the whites? We certainly can't drive them off their reservations. Is it better to keep them under tutelage where they are or could their civilization be better accomplished in some other way?"

"The question is surrounded with difficulties," continued the President, "and the most important consideration to my mind at present is, what is the most useful thing to be done now?"

He said that while it might not be well for the cause to disturb the Indians in their present homes, he believed that the reservations would ultimately be given to them in severalty, and the Indians thrown on their own resources.

The President reminded the committee that the cause which they advocated would require years to consummate, but intimated that he hoped to be able to make a beginning in the right direction during the remaining years of his administration.

#### SECRETARY LAMAR'S POLICY.

The members of the conference proceeded to the Interior Department after leaving the President, and had a long interview with Secretary Lamar. Gen. Fisk made a brief address, and Secretary Lamar said that he would acknowledge in his annual report his obligations to these associations in the work he had to carry on. A crisis had been reached in the history of the Indians, he said, which must be met with different methods from those hitherto pursued. The process must be of improving the Indian out of his present condition into civilization by gradual process, and in doing so the first point was to secure their reservations. At the same time he did not advocate the division of the entire reservation among the Indians, and believed the abandonment of the reservation system at this time would be premature. It was the end to be sought, but the first step should be after bringing the Indians, with their consent, into limits proportionate to their numbers, to protect them from the destructive influences of the stronger civilization surrounding them. Whites should be rigorously excluded, and when the reservations had been partially subdivided, a considerable portion ought to be left undivided and undistributed. In the transition state the tribal system must be adhered to; it was the normal condition of the race, and to take the Indian out of it would be to change his social condition before he was fitted for higher civilization.

The Secretary was impressed with the belief that the Christian religion was the instrumentality for the elevation of the race. He knew that from his own experience in the south and his knowledge of the tribes in the Indian Territory. The Indian could not stand being thrown out unprotected into the civilization of this country. It would be almost as bad as extermination. He should be improved out of one condition into another. If the interests of the white people alone were considered, the problem could be solved by making the Indian a citizen and giving him the right of suffrage. After swallowing four million black slaves and digesting that mass pretty well we should not strain at this. But, continued Secretary Lamar, to make the Indian a citizen at present would be a sad service to him, and there would not be much of him left if it were done suddenly. Those who are

ready for civilization, he would push on and those who are not he would protect.

### Application No. 437, for Patent to the Large Hope Mine.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, TOMBSTONE, A. T., November 9th, 1885.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT GEORGE R. WAIT and HENRY B. KIMMINS, whose post-office address is Tombstone, Cochise county, Arizona, have this day filed their application for a patent for 1621 linear feet of the Large Hope mine or vein bearing silver, gold and other minerals with surface ground 400 feet in width, situated in the Tombstone Mining District, county of Cochise and Territory of Arizona, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot No. 14 in said Tombstone Mining District, said lot No. 14 being described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the initial monument at a post 5 feet long set in a mound of stones, marked "L. H. M. C. No. 1," thence S 87 deg. E. 117 feet to a post 5 feet long set in a mound of stones, marked "L. H. M. C. No. 2," at the east end of center of claim.

The 1/4 sec. corner between sections 13 and 18 East boundary, T. 20 S. R. 24 E., bears S 87 deg. 59 min. E. 1144 feet distant; thence N 32 deg. 16 min. E. along the East line of claim which is also the west side line of Grand Dipper mining claim, lot No. 14, 245 feet to a post 5 feet long set in a mound of stones, marked "L. H. M. C. No. 3," by the side of a 4 inch post, marked "G. M. C. No. 2," thence N 45 deg. 44 min. W. 1016 feet to a post 5 feet long set in a mound of stones, marked "L. H. M. C. No. 4," thence S 57 deg. 16 min. W. 125 feet to the intersection of the Grand Dipper mining claim, 245 feet to a post 5 feet long set in a mound of stones, marked "L. H. M. C. No. 5," 295 feet to a post 5 feet long set in a mound of stones, marked "L. H. M. C. No. 6,"

A post marked "A. M. C. No. 2" bears N 41 deg. 13 min. W. 255 feet distant.

U. S. M. No. 2, bears N 38 deg. 44 min. W. 1504 feet distant; thence S 37 deg. 15 min. W. 18 feet to the intersection of the Grand Dipper mining claim, at a point N 11 deg. 45 min. E. 12 feet distant from the S E corner stake, 39 feet to the intersection of the Grand Dipper mining claim, at a point S 31 deg. 25 min. E. 200 feet to a post 5 feet long set in a mound of stones, marked "L. H. M. C. No. 6," thence S 40 deg. 14 min. E. 1020 feet to a post 5 feet long set in a mound of stones, marked "L. H. M. C. No. 7,"

A post marked "G. M. C. No. 7" bears S 37 deg. 16 min. W. 364 feet distant; thence N 27 deg. 16 min. E. along the west side line of the Grand Dipper mining claim, 245 feet to a post 5 feet long set in a mound of stones, marked "L. H. M. C. No. 8," place of beginning.

Magnetic variation 11 deg. 25 min. E. containing a total area of 10.29 acres less conflict with the Grand Dipper mining claim, 1.77 acres and less conflict with the Anchor M. C. lot No. 116 of 1.70 acres and less conflict with the Milzen top of 1.003 acres.

Leaving a net area claimed of 6.817 acres.

The location of this mine is duly recorded in the Recorder's office at Tombstone, in Book 6, Record of Mines, page 229.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Large Hope mine or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Tucson, in the Territory of Arizona, during the sixty days' period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute, B. M. THOMAS, Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of sixty consecutive days in THE DAILY TOMBSTONE, a daily newspaper published in Tombstone, Cochise county, Arizona. B. M. THOMAS, Register.

**J. MONASCH,**  
MERCHANT  
**TAILOR.**

Having secured the services of  
**J. W. PARRETT,**  
A First-Class Outfitter.

From Denver,  
First-Class Workmanship  
—and—  
Perfect FIT Guaranteed!

**J. MONASCH,**  
FIFTH STREET,  
Near Crystal Palace.

**THE RUSS HOUSE!**  
MISS NELLIE CASHMAN, - - MANAGER  
Thoroughly Re-fitted.  
Everything New.  
White Cooks.  
MEALS 25 CENTS AND UPWARDS.  
Board per Week, in Advance  
If Paid Monthly

### First Annual Ball of Charity Legion No. 3 Select Knights

—OF—  
**A. O. U. W.**  
—TO BE GIVEN ON—  
**Thanksgiving Eve,**  
November 25, 1885,  
—AT—  
**SCHIEFFELIN HALL**  
Tombstone, A. T.

### COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

JOS. PASCHODY, CHAS. THOMAS,  
G. S. BRADSHAW, DENNIS MCCARTY,  
C. S. CLARK, H. JENKINS,  
J. H. M. YONGE.

### RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

J. L. McIntosh, A. G. Ritter,  
Mayor Thomas, B. A. Fickas,  
Ben. Goodrich, N. Leigh,  
David Kelly, L. W. Milne,  
Frank L. Moore, R. S. Hatch,  
D. S. Miller, H. B. House,  
W. D. Monmonier, W. J. Fee,  
J. J. Patton, Geo. W. Swain,  
Geo. W. Oaks, H. S. Ford,  
J. B. Miano, W. S. Fleming.

### FLOOR DIRECTOR.

DENNIS MCCARTY.

Adms.  
Jos. Paschody, J. S. Kearny,  
G. S. Bradshaw, L. S. Brown,  
W. S. Ives, L. Summerfield.

**Tickets - - - \$2.00**  
Admitting one Gentleman and Ladies.

Invitations must be presented at the door before tickets can be procured.

Tickets can only be had at the Box Office

**Grand March at 8:45 p.m. Sharp**

Tip of the Leaf, New Orleans cigar,  
6 for 25 cents, at Fortin's.

**Furnished Rooms to Rent.**

Mrs. Mary DeHaan,

Who for the past two years has been house-keeper at the Occidental hotel in Tombstone, has rented the building known as the Summerfield residence, on Fifth street, between Fremont and Safford, first house below Joe Hoffman's store. This house has been entirely renovated and newly furnished.

**HOT AND COLD BATHS**

Connected with the house. Mrs. DeHaan will be pleased to see her old friends.

Furnished rooms to let, single or in suits.

**Cochise Market.**

Hilton & Spicer, Managers.

Allen St. Between Second and Third,  
Tombstone, Arizona.

**THE FINEST OF**

**Beef, Pork, Mutton**

**Veal and Sausage,**

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**

Meat delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.

Give the new market a call. e311r

# HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS! SEAMAN'S & SON, = THE = JEWELERS!

Have just received the FINEST and LARGEST STOCK of HOLIDAY GOODS ever brought to this city, consisting of  
**Watches, Chains, Rings, Diamonds, 'ockets, Napkin Rings, Ornaments.**

And, in fact, the Finest Selection ever Exhibited in the Territory  
Call and Examine the Stock. No Trouble to Show Goods.

**SEAMANS & SON,**  
ALLEN Street, Between 4th and 5th.

Schoenfeld & Heyman, Tombstone. Schoenfeld & Heyman, Phoenix.

## SCHOENFELD & HEYMAN

DEALERS IN

**ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, ETC.**

We would call the attention of the people of Cochise county to the following facts: That we are now prepared to offer goods in our several branches at prices that will defy any and all competition.

**Branch 1. FURNITURE Department.**

In that branch we have the Largest Stock ever exhibited in Tombstone, and at lower prices than ever offered before.

**Branch 2. Carpets, Oil Cloth, Matting and Window Shades.**

The latest designs in Tapestry, three ply extra Superanne and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloth and Window Shades in large variety, at prices that will astonish you.

**Branch 3. Crockery, China, Glass and Plated ware.**

We have a complete assortment at astonishingly low prices.

**Branch 4. Paper Hanging and House Decorations.**

We carry the Finest Assortment in that line in the Territory. All of our Stock is New and not shop worn and selected with care from the principal manufacturers of the Eastern Cities. We Buy for Cash and will give our customers the benefit.

All we ask is a Call to convince you that we mean business.

**SCHOENFELD & HEYMAN,**

The Only First-Class Furniture Store.

**This Space is Reserved For**

**Summerfield Bros.**